

THE NEW-YORK AT HAVANA.

CROWDS ASSEMBLE ON THE WHARVES TO SEE THE CRUISER.

FIRST CRACK AMERICAN WARSHIP TO ENTER THE HARBOR SINCE THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED—GENERAL SNYDER'S SOLDIERS LAND.

Havana, Dec. 7.—The United States armored cruiser New-York, which left Newport News on December 3, arrived off the harbor today at 3.55 p. m.

Immediately after her arrival the New-York saluted, and Captain Chadwick paid a visit to Admiral Montalvo and General Castellanos. A naval lieutenant promptly returned the visit on board the New-York.

Meanwhile great crowds assembled on the wharves to see the much-admired cruiser.

A dispatch from Trinidad, province of Santa Clara, announces the landing at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Casilda, the port of Trinidad, of General Snyder and seven hundred United States troops.

CUBANS PARADED ARMED.

AMERICAN ORDERS IGNORED AT A MEETING IN SANTIAGO IN MEMORY OF MACEO.

Santiago de Cuba, Dec. 7.—To-day is the anniversary of the death of General Antonio Maceo, and has been celebrated among the Cubans in Santiago. A memorial service was held this morning in the Cathedral, which was crowded. Less than two years ago in the same Cathedral a "Te Deum" was sung by the same choir in celebration of Maceo's death. Then the Cathedral was draped with Spanish colors. To-day the entire edifice was in black, interspersed with a few Cuban emblems.

Considerable annoyance was occasioned to the United States authorities by the fact that some twenty-five men, Cubans, marched the entire length of St. Thomas-st. armed with rifles and machetes, although all Cubans are well aware that such conduct is strictly against the regulations, armed bodies other than United States troops not being allowed. The officers in question did not ask permission to march armed, and their intention was not made known to the American authorities. Indeed, the Cathedral had been reached by the paraders before the fact was reported to headquarters.

Colonel Beacom, who is chief in command here during the absence of General Wood, immediately called upon the Mayor regarding the affair, and was by him referred to Colonel Garcia, who sent an orderly directing the immediate appearance of the offenders at headquarters. Meanwhile the armed squad had fired three volleys, many ball cartridges striking the upper portions of the Cathedral and causing the believers hastily to desert their post.

In less than a quarter of an hour an officer from the 5th Immune Regiment arrived at headquarters with a message from Colonel Sergeant, stating that several bullets had struck his tent at different points, and asking information as to the cause. Colonel Garcia said he was under the impression that the men used black cartridges, and that the United States authorities had been informed of the intention of a number of men to march armed in connection with the celebration. Colonel Beacom reported that he knew nothing of it, and that the Cubans had had no information of the intention of a number of men to march armed in connection with the celebration. Colonel Garcia not to allow his men to attend the evening procession armed, and said he would permit the continuation of the morning celebration only on the condition that the house where Maceo was born, and formally affixed a brass tablet commemorative of that occasion.

A band of Cubans on horseback entered the premises of the Spanish Consulate, and fired a salute with their rifles, and then proceeded to the house where Maceo was born, and formally affixed a brass tablet commemorative of that occasion.

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YEAR'S PAY FOR CUBAN SOLDIERS.

HAVANA HEARS THAT THE GARCIA COMMISSION HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL.

Havana, Dec. 7.—From Cuban headquarters the announcement is made of the successful result of the visit to Washington of General Calixto Garcia and his colleagues, composing the special delegation from the Cuban Assembly recently in session at Santa Cruz del Sur. It is also announced as a further outcome of the Commission's efforts, that the Cuban troops are to be disbanded, with at least one year's pay. This solution of the military problem is hailed with loud applause, as affording those who were made poor by the revolutionary struggle a means of subsistence, and returning them to their labor in the fields and to the foundation of honest livelihood.

RELIEVING DISTRESS IN CUBA.

MR. GOULD'S WORK ON THE ISLAND—SPANISH ROYAL STATUES COME DOWN.

Havana, Dec. 7.—Mr. Gould, who has been distributing the Bennett's relief supplies, returned last night from his trip to Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua, Calixto, Santa Clara and Santo Domingo. He reports great suffering and want all over the island. While the distribution of the present supplies will relieve distress in certain quarters for a time, he deems it imperative that further shipments should be made at once. In every case Mr. Gould has solicited the co-operation of the local authorities in the different towns and villages, and he has derived great assistance from them in carrying out his plans and making the relief go where it was most needed.

The Paula left this morning for Cadiz with 1,500 Spanish troops.

An statue of Spanish royal personages now in the public parks will soon be taken down for shipment to Spain.

General Gonzalez Parrado, who was president of the Spanish Evacuation Commission, and General Valdeirama, with about two thousand Spanish troops, sailed yesterday afternoon for Spain on the Werba.

The Spanish soldiers have evacuated Regia and Ponce de Leon, suburbs of Havana.

To-day was the second anniversary of the death of the Cuban General Antonio Maceo. It was celebrated by a religious mass at Artemisa, this province. A special train carried representatives of the Cuban Army and deputations of the friends of the deceased patriot to participate in the religious services.

PORTER FOR RECIPROCITY.

THE COMMISSIONER HAS FRAMED A CUBAN TARIFF LAW.

Kington, Jamaica, Dec. 7.—Customs Commissioner Robert P. Porter arrived here from Cuba yesterday on board the Admiral Sampson, and called for home to-day. He says his investigations indicate the desirability of reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, in spite of Louisiana sugar and Florida tobacco. The special tariff law framed by him will be promulgated on his arrival home. It opens the Cuban market to all nations on equal terms. Porter considers the Cubans perfectly fit for self-government.

ALL ON BOARD SICK WITH FEVER.

Nassau, N. P., Dec. 7.—The American schooner Helen M. Atwood, Captain Watts, bound from Santiago de Cuba for Brunswick, Ga., put into Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and was quarantined, all on board being sick with malarial fever.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

EXPECTATION IN PARIS THAT THE TREATY WILL BE SIGNED ON SATURDAY.

Paris, Dec. 7.—There was no joint session of the Peace Commissions to-day, as the Spaniards are still occupied in translating the Americans' answer to their proposals in regard to the status of Spanish subjects in the annexed territories.

As called yesterday evening, the eight principal articles of the treaty are settled, and all that remains for the Commissions to attend to is the settlement of the minor points of the treaty. The latter will probably be signed on Saturday next, for the Spaniards are as anxious as the Americans to finish the work in hand.

Secretary Ojeda, of the Spanish Commission, said to-day:

"It is very painful for us to remain here haggling over details since the main points have been settled and we have been obliged to relinquish our colonies."

"All the work will be finished this week. The commercial treaty between the United States and Spain will be negotiated upon the re-establishment of diplomatic relations, and the question of Spanish ships and products in Cuba and Porto Rico will be included therein."

GERMANY AND THE CAROLINES.

London, Dec. 8.—The Berlin correspondent of "The Times," who denies that Germany is negotiating for the acquisition of the Carolines, says:

"A certain sentimental desire exists in the public mind on the subject, but the Government has not yet ascertained the views of the United States regarding it, and will do nothing until it knows the final form of the peace treaty between the United States and Spain."

JOHN SHERMAN AGAINST EXPANSION.

HOPES THE SENATE WILL REJECT THE TREATY—SYMPATHIES WITH AGUINALDO.

Boston, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of the Anti-Imperial League's Executive Committee this afternoon a letter was read from John Sherman, making interesting statements regarding the acquisition of the Philippines and closing as follows:

"My hope is that the Senate of the United States will reject the treaty and leave the people of the islands free from the shackles of Spain and the distant domination of the United States. I sympathize with Aguinaldo in his ambition to found a republic in the China Sea near the Equator, and hope he may become the Washington of a new nation, absolutely free from European and American influence."

Bishop Potter, of New-York, and James C. Carter, of New-York, were added to the list of vice-presidents of the league. More than five hundred petitions protesting against an Imperial policy regarding Spain's conquered possessions have been received at the Washington and Boston offices of the league, each petition bearing many signatures, and it was decided today to begin at once presenting the petitions to the Senate.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S VIEWS.

OPPOSED TO EVERY FEATURE OF ANNEXATION, HE SAYS.

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 7.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland gave an interview this afternoon on the new policy of the United States, and dictated the following statement:

"Without going at all into details, I wish to say this annexation and expansion policy. The public ought to know pretty well what my convictions are from Hawaiian questions during my Administration. I have not changed my mind, and remain opposed to all this annexation, from Hawaii to the Philippines."

LAW AND ORDER FOR PORTO RICO.

GENERAL HENRY GOVERNING THE ISLAND WITH A FIRM HAND.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Dec. 7.—General Guy V. Henry, the new Governor of the Military Department of Porto Rico, is beginning energetically. He intends to hold elections for Mayors and Councilmen in every town. If necessary to suppress lawlessness, he will use military supervision. He will appoint a commission to compel the local courts to bring to trial and punish persons now in detention on charges of incendiarism and assault. This measure will be actively pushed. Another proposal of General Henry is to send his representatives to the various Mayors to gain their co-operation in his plan for installing several American policemen in every town.

Captain Lemley, of the 7th Artillery, has been detailed to visit the schools, with a view of installing American teachers.

General Henry holds the resignations of the members of the insular cabinet, to act upon as he sees fit. His policy will be to generalize responsibility among the subordinates and to break up the centralization of power in the cabinet. The eighteen members of the cabinet have been grouped under three main heads, and eventually the same course will be pursued with regard to the Mayors of the insignificant towns, thus eliminating the responsibility of these minor officials to the Mayor of the nearest important place.

Orders have been issued demanding a thorough inspection of the courts, and directing the patrol of officers to work in conjunction with the Mayors to bring offenders to trial. The Custom House at San Juan, and measures are to be taken to keep the bootleggers from the island. The German training ship Moltke arrived here to-day. Salutes and official visits were promptly exchanged.

GREAT BRITAIN DISAPPOINTED.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS ON SECRETARY GAGE'S REPORT.

London, Dec. 7.—The afternoon newspapers to-day take a gloomy view of Secretary Gage's report. "The Westminster Gazette" remarks on the subject as a fair sample of the comments indulged in by the press.

"Secretary Gage's programme, if carried out, will be a real disappointment to Great Britain, for it sets away the practical grounds for co-operation in colonial enterprise between the two countries where territory has been annexed, and limits any joint efforts in Cuba and the Philippines, where the American status is undetermined."

OFFICERS OF THE REICHSSTAG CHOSEN.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—Count von Ballestrem, President of the Reichstag, has chosen the members of the Reichstag for the year 1899. The list of 39 is as follows:

Dr. von Fries, Conservative, and Herr Schmidt, Radical People's party, were elected Vice-Presidents.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP SHORT.

London, Dec. 7.—According to the Cairo correspondent of "The Daily Mail," the Egyptian cotton crop is estimated at 575,000 cantars, which is 750,000 cantars less than the crop of last year. As a consequence prices are rising.

NEW CANADIAN SERVICE INAUGURATED.

London, Dec. 7.—The new Canadian service between Milford and Pasphebec, Quebec, was inaugurated this morning. A through train from London was dispatched to Milford, where the passengers and cargo were embarked on the steamer Gaspeira, due to sail for Pasphebec.

CALIFORNIA TRAVELLERS.

The Chicago, Union Pacific, and North-Western Lines is the direct line for the year. Double drawing-room Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Smoking and Library Cars, and Pullman Dining Cars, are running. Sleeping Car reservations. Particulars address North-Western Line Office, No. 46 Broadway—Advt.

POLAND SPRING WATER SOLD.

Recommended by eminent physicians for its purity and medicinal qualities. Poland, 3 Park Place, Advt.

ATTITUDE OF THE FILIPINOS.

THOUGH SOME ADVOCATE INDEPENDENCE, AMERICAN AUTHORITIES EXPECT NO TROUBLE.

Manila, Dec. 7.—The native press continues to advocate independence and a reimbursement to the United States Government of the amount to be paid Spain for the Philippines. The "Independencia" thinks this course the only just one. It insists that the Filipinos have added the Americans solely because they believed they were fighting for independence. The paper quotes liberally from President McKinley's last speech in Chicago to support its contention that the Americans are pledged to give the Filipinos independence.

Chief Aguinaldo and his principal advisers fully recognize the importance of a strong protectorate in some form. One of the latter has even ventured the assertion that if the Filipinos obtain independence, in accordance with the demand of the leaders, the United States would be immediately asked to establish a protectorate, as otherwise the Philippines must sooner or later become the prey of a less liberal-minded country.

This statement is borne out by the attitude of the better class of Filipinos in the vicinity of Manila. The numerous stories as to hostility felt and displayed on their part toward the Americans are without foundation. The United States authorities expect on the part of the natives a peaceful acceptance of the inevitable.

The United States transport Newport, bearing General Miller and his staff and the 1st Battalion, 20th Kansas Regiment, with the Wyoming Light Battery, which left San Francisco on November 8, arrived to-day, closely following the City of Puebla, which arrived yesterday. With Lieutenant-Colonel Childers, twenty-five officers and six hundred men, including five companies of the 1st Tennessee, Troop A of the Nevada Volunteer Cavalry, a detachment of recruits for the 23d Infantry and a detachment for the 1st California Heavy Artillery.

To provide for the accommodation of these newcomers will make necessary the transfer of a number of United States troops outside the limits of the city proper.

FILIPINO REPRESENTATIVES COMING.

SENT OUT BY THE HONG KONG JUNTA TO REMOVE MISAPPREHENSION.

Hong Kong, Dec. 7.—General Riewold and Dr. Losadajona, representatives of the Filipino Junta, started to-day for Washington, under instructions to "endeavor to remove misapprehension and suspicion and cultivate the friendliest relations with the American Government and people."

VOLUNTEERS TO COME HOME FROM MANILA.

Denver, Dec. 7.—"The Rocky Mountain News" has received the following telegram from the Secretary of War:

"It is proposed to send regular regiments to relieve the volunteers in Manila, just as soon as transportation can be arranged. The volunteers will be returned to the United States in the order in which they left."

CHINESE TROUBLES THICKEN.

A REFORMER'S FIRM—UNABLE TO COMPLY WITH FRANCE'S DEMAND.

Peking, Dec. 7.—The Dowager Empress's anger at Kang yu Wei, the Cantonese reformer, is said to have culminated in a secret order sent to the Chinese Minister at Tokio, Japan, instructing the latter to capture Kang yu Wei at all costs.

The German Minister here, Baron von Heyking, has demanded of the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) that a German missionary lately maltreated in the Province of Shan-Tung should be escorted through the district by Chinese officials, and special honors be shown him, and that the Mandarin responsible for the outrage be degraded.

The members of the Tsung-li-Yamen are greatly perturbed at the French ultimatum regarding the missionary held prisoner by the Szechuan rebels. They declare it is impossible to comply with the demand of France for his release, as the Szechuanese rebels are beyond control.

LORD CHARLES TO VISIT AMERICA.

Shanghai, Dec. 7.—Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative Member of Parliament for York City, who has been in China for some time on behalf of the British Associated Chambers of Commerce, will start on his homeward voyage early next month, going by way of Japan and the United States. He has received many invitations from Americans to make the return trip by that route.

KINGTON TO BE A SECOND GIBRALTAR.

BRITISH NAVAL ACTIVITY IN VIEW OF A NICARAGUA CANAL.

Kington, Jamaica, Dec. 7.—As part of the scheme of converting Kington Harbor into a great naval depot and extensive dockyard, in view of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal in the near future, the Admiralty authorities have just completed negotiations for the purchase of Greek Pond, at the western extremity of the city, where the proposed dockyard will be constructed. It is reported that the work will be begun immediately. The dockyard, it is said, is to be the largest and best equipped in the British dominions.

A naval authority who has been interviewed on the subject says the intention is to make Jamaica "another Gibraltar to command the canal and be a rallying point for the naval and military forces of the Anglo-American alliance, by dominating both oceans, it holds the political and commercial balance of power in the hollow of its hand."

DISORDER IN THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

SUGGESTION OF GOVERNMENT BY FORCE DENIED BY BARON BANFFY.

Budapest, Dec. 7.—In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet to-day some noisy scenes occurred. The letter of Dr. D. de Szilassy, President of the Chamber of Deputies, announcing his resignation, forwarded on December 6, was read, and Dr. L. Lukacs, one of the Vice-Presidents, whose determination to resign was announced at the same time, personally announced his resignation. Dr. Lukacs, in behalf of his party, and Baron Banffy, the Independents, proposed that no countenance be taken of Dr. Szilassy's resignation, whereupon the Premier, Baron Banffy, arose to reply. For a time his remarks were applauded, but finally the Premier declared that the Government desired Dr. Szilassy to make liberal use of the rules of the House and employ force.

Finally, a resolution was adopted requesting Dr. Szilassy to withdraw his resignation.

The reference to the employment of force, in the remarks of the Hungarian Premier, apparently refers to the alleged intention of Baron Banffy to carry on the Government next year by decree, owing to the failure of Austria-Hungary to come to a satisfactory arrangement for the government of the dual monarchy.

LAKE STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

Amherstburg, Ont., Dec. 7.—Captain Powell and part of the crew of the steamer Fayette Brown, ashore at Point Pelee, were brought here to-day by wrecking tugboats, and were compelled to abandon their ship on account of the storm. Captain Powell reports that she is likely to go to pieces unless the storm moderates. Part of the stern and deck were gone. The stranded steamer is insured for \$100,000.

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WITNESSES AT CHEAP RATES.

ARREST OF A MAN SAID TO HAVE BOUGHT AND SOLD THEM.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, ACCORDING TO ASSISTANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEY GREY, HAVE BEEN OBTAINED FROM CITY CORPORATIONS IN DAMAGE SUITS THROUGH PERJURED TESTIMONY.

Ernest M. Welch, a lawyer, was arrested on November 23 last, charged with subornation of perjury. He was arraigned, pleaded not guilty and was liberated on bail. The charge against Welch was that in the case of a boy named Laes, who was run over by one of Everett's delivery wagons at Fifty-fourth-st. and Third-avenue, he suborned witnesses to testify to fictitious facts in order to win the suit.

In the suit the jury returned a verdict in the boy's favor for \$10,000. At the time of the arrest of Welch District-Attorney Gardner announced that there were organized schools of perjury in which witnesses were trained to testify in railroad and other cases, and that he was determined to root out these gangs and bring them to book. Colonel Gardner placed the matter in the hands of Assistant District-Attorney Gerald Hull Gray, with instructions to ferret out the suborners of perjury in cases of this kind.

Mr. Gray set to work, and as a result of his investigations Charles Gallagher, of No. 274 West Thirtieth-st., was arrested last night at 7.30 o'clock at his home on a warrant issued by Magistrate Wentworth in the Centre-st. police court yesterday afternoon, and was locked up.

According to a statement made by Mr. Gray last night, in May, 1894, Dominick deli Bori, an Italian boy, was run over and injured by a Third-ave. cable-car at One-hundred-and-eighty-eighth-st. A suit for damages was later brought on his behalf by M. P. O'Connor, a lawyer, against the company, which was defended by Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson. The suit resulted in a verdict for the railroad company. It is on this suit that the evidence was accumulated against Gallagher, which led to his arrest. Theodore Brown has made an affidavit for the District-Attorney, in which he says that he met Gallagher first through his having suffered an accident by being run down by one of the Metropolitan street railroad cars. He at the time was living at No. 5 Minetta-st., but is now living at No. 25 Cornelia-st. Gallagher went to him, Brown swears, and offered to "adjust" his case with the company. He afterward called at the house and asked him if he did not want to be a witness in another case, mentioning the deli Bori case. This proposition was made to him in the presence of his wife in whispers. Gallagher said, according to Brown, that he knew that he needed money, and that he would see that he was financially rewarded. Brown said that he was afraid; that he did not care to run the risk of swearing falsely, but Gallagher assured him that there was no risk, and that it was frequently the case that witnesses were obtained in such a way in damage cases. Then he consented to testify in the case. Gallagher and he adjourned to a saloon and had some drinks, and the next day Gallagher brought him a typewritten statement of the case, with points marked to show what he was to testify to. He studied this testimony carefully in his home, and went up to the scene of the accident, that he could testify more comprehensively and understandingly about the evildoing factors.

The case was tried before Justice Dugro and a jury in 1896. Brown, in his affidavit, naively says that Justice Dugro cast some disagreeable reflections on his testimony, and when Gallagher asked him again, according to Brown's affidavit, to get some one to testify in another case he was afraid and reluctant. Finally Gallagher asked him if he did not know some man who lived uptown, and who dressed well and did not look like a "bum," who would be willing to testify. After some hesitation Brown said that he mentioned the name of a friend, and agreed to secure him to testify. He got the friend, and made the proposition to him. The friend accepted, and he got a typewritten statement of the case and gave it to his friend to learn.

Afterward, Brown swears, this friend was introduced to Gallagher, and they all had a drink together. His friend learned his part from the typewritten statement in his home in the presence of his (Brown's) wife. Brown also says that in this case as well as in others he went to the lawyer's office, and there what they would testify to was taken down by a woman typewriter, and was afterward sworn to before a notary.

He knew the typewriter and the notary as well as the lawyer. Brown swears that he offered to testify in this case, but Gallagher told him he was "too well known."

In another case, according to Brown's affidavit, Gallagher went to him and asked him if he did not have a friend who would testify. Brown said that he had a friend who had just come from the West, but did not know much about New-York, as he had come from Indian Territory. Gallagher thought he was just the man, notwithstanding the fact that he had arrived in New-York long after the accident occurred over which the suit was brought.

Brown's affidavit tells of many more transactions with Gallagher, which were similar in character to these. Gallagher, he says, had no office except in his hat. He said he was an adjuster, and many times told him how he conducted his business. Brown says that Gallagher "chased ambulances" got the names of injured persons from police slips and newspapers, put himself in communication with the injured persons and offered to get a suitable lawyer who would take the case on speculation. He would then secure witnesses and instruct them in what they would testify.

Brown's affidavit is a voluminous affair. It tells in colloquial fashion of the conversations between himself and Gallagher. While the affidavit does not tell what prices were paid to witnesses, Mr. Gray said last night that they were something like \$5 for an affidavit and \$10 for an appearance in court to testify. Mr. Gray says that Gallagher is only one instance of many he has of such cases of subornation of perjury, all of which will be vigorously prosecuted. The cases, he says, are prevalent in all accident cases against street and other railroads and corporations.

Gallagher is seventy-nine years old. He says he has a real estate office at No. 41 Park Row. His son, Edward J. Gallagher, called at the West Twenty-ninth-st. police station last night to see his father. Neither son nor father would discuss the case. The elder Gallagher is a venerable-looking man, and from his benevolent aspect is the last man that any one would take for a suborner of perjury. He appeared to be much overcome by his situation when arrested, and wiped his gold-bowed spectacles disconsolately. He will be arraigned this morning in the Centre-st. police court.

HAT FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

FOUR HUNDRED WORKMEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT IN DANBURY.

Danbury, Conn., Dec. 7.—The hat factory of John W. Green & Co., one of the largest in the city, was completely destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is \$100,000 and there is an insurance of \$100,000 on the building. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment.

STEAMER SUNK IN THE ADRIATIC.

Trieste, Dec. 7.—The Austrian steamer Istria was sunk to-day in a collision with the Italian steamer Capri, from Brindisi for Trieste. No lives were lost. The Capri has arrived at Rovigno. Her bows are damaged.

PRINCE OF WALES NOT COMING OVER.

London, Dec. 7.—An official despatch has been issued of the report from New-York saying the Prince of Wales contemplates attending the centennial celebration of the city of Washington as Captain of the United States.

MEN RETURNING FROM DAWSON.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 7.—The steamer Rosalie, which has just arrived from the town on the Lynn Canal, reports that a thousand men from Dawson were making their way to the coast. A contingent of Northwest mounted police were to set out from Sagayaw on December 1 for Tagish to establish headquarters. They were deprived through death of all except nine of their Labrador dogs, which had been brought with them from Quebec. The dogs, while in Vancouver, got hold of some strychnine, which killed forty of them.

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AN INNOCENT MAN RELEASED.

GEORGE OGLE, CONVICTED BY PERJURY OF MURDER, FREED FROM SING SING.

SERVED ELEVEN YEARS FOR A CRIME HE DID NOT COMMIT—POLICEMAN O'BRIEN'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

George Ogle, who was sentenced to State prison for life for a crime he did not commit, was released from Sing Sing prison at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon on a pardon granted by Governor Black.

A messenger arrived at the prison from Albany with the certificate of pardon issued by the Governor, and as soon as it was presented to Warden Sage the latter went to Ogle and informed him that he could leave the prison, a free man, without further delay.

Ogle, who had served eleven years' imprisonment, lost no time in getting ready to go into the world. After he had dressed himself in a complete new outfit provided by the State, including a new suit of clothes and a warm overcoat, he went into the Warden's office, where he met his mother and brother. The meeting between them was affecting, and all three wept with joy.

John McCullagh, the former Chief of Police, and now State Superintendent of Elections in the Metropolitan District, was instrumental in securing Ogle's pardon. Seven months ago he presented to Governor Black what he thought was presumptive proof of Ogle's innocence of the crime of murder, and asked for the pardon of the convict. Governor Black examined the papers, but did not arrive at a decision in the case until Tuesday, when he talked with Mr. McCullagh at Albany. Mr. McCullagh went over the case with him, and then the Governor called for a pardon blank and signed it in the presence of Mr. McCullagh.

Ogle, who is yet a young man, received \$40 in money from the chief clerk in the Warden's office. Part of this money represented a portion of his earnings during the eleven years he had served the State as a convict, although he was an innocent man. Ogle, who is unmarried, shook hands with the Warden, and then started for the railroad station, accompanied by his mother and brother. He said he was going direct to his mother's home in Milwaukee.

In 1885 Ogle, while living with his parents, in Twenty-fifth-st., near Eighth-ave., attended a ball given by the Linwood Social Club. While he was drinking with some friends in a saloon in Eighth-ave., near Twenty-third-st., there was a free fight, in which James Brown was stabbed, dying soon afterward. Several arrests were made, and Ogle was one of those taken into custody. Nothing came of this until two years later, when he was rearrested on statements made by two men, who swore that they had seen Ogle stab Brown. On this evidence Ogle was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He protested his innocence, and the first evidence obtained that he did not commit the murder was a confession made by one of the men who accused him of the crime, that he had started Ogle to fasten the murder of Brown on George Ogle. The case was then brought to the attention of Governor Black by Mr. McCullagh. Ogle was no happier over his release than he was when he was arrested. He had served a life term, and when taken before Chief of Police McCullagh admitted that he had perjured himself to fasten the murder of Brown on George Ogle. The case was then brought to the attention of Governor Black by Mr. McCullagh. Ogle was no happier over his release than he was when he was arrested. He had served a life term, and when taken before Chief of Police McCullagh admitted that he had perjured himself to fasten the murder of Brown on George Ogle.

FIGHT AT THE NEW OPERA COMIQUE.

FEELINGS—PROMINENT PEOPLE PRESENT.

Paris, Dec. 7.—An exciting incident took place to-night at the opening of the new Opera Comique, which replaces the structure recently destroyed by fire.

"Dame Blanche" was performed in the presence of a brilliant audience, including M. Faure, members of the Cabinet, Senators, Deputies, Russian Grand-dukes and all the leading diplomatic, artistic and literary people in Paris.

President Faure's arrival was signaled by shouts of "Vive l'Empereur," which were answered by shouts of "Vive l'Opera!" The rival crowds came into collision, and there was some fighting.

EXCITED BY SIR EDMUND'S SPEECH.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS DENOUNCE THE AMBASSADOR—OFFICIALS UNEASY.

Paris, Dec. 7.—The Paris newspapers to-day vigorously denounce the speech delivered yesterday evening by the British Ambassador, Sir Edmund J. Monson, at the annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce here as being calumnious and warning in the most offensive manner. They say